[XXXVIIth Year.] THE [No. 1834.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1782.

To JOHN C[illegible]LADER, Esquire.

IF you [illegible]se to learn your real interest, [illegible]xperience, you would exchange [illegible]tives, which led you into [illegible] and consider the day on [illegible] embarked in the hazardous undertaking, as the most unfortunate since your birth. Possessed of strong passions, which never knew the restraint of reason; endowed by nature with a genius too rough to receive the polish of education, without honesty of [illegible]tion to apologize for your blunders, or address to veil your ignorance, it would have been a miracle had you succeeded, and an imputation on the understandings of your countrymen, if you had gained their approbation, much less applause.

When you first appeared on the stage, you personated the *hero*: whether you supported the dignity of the character, or disgraced the military buskins, I will not venture to determine: it is however more than probable you acted your part *clumsily*, since none of your achievements have been so brilliant or important, as to furnish a paragraph for a news-paper, nor do I believe, that your past or future exploits will ever be celebrated by the poets, orators, or historians of America; perhaps it will be more to your honour, should your name and actions escape the *recording* pen. That you have personal courage I am inclined to admit, because I know you have as large a portion of pride as generally falls to the lot of one man; but this qualification, though essential, unless you are possessed of others, cannot give you the shadow of a claim to the distinguished appellation of a soldier.

Unqualified as you are to *shine* in the field, your abilities are still farther below the level of the cabinet. In your portrait we may perhaps discover *one* trait of the military character, but it affords to the statesman as striking a contrast as the native blush of ingenuous modesty compared with the harlot's painted cheek. Integrity is the brightest ornament of every station in life, but so essential to the senator's, that to entrust a man who does not possess this amiable virtue with the administration of the public affairs, and to appoint him a guardian of the public liberty and happiness, is the extreme of rashness; but he must unite with honesty an enlightened understanding to fill his seat with dignity, and to make his usefulness extensive. When a man of a depraved heart, and only cunning sufficient to qualify him for a knave, crawls in the walk of private life, he disturbs domestic peace and poisons domestic felicity, but when his ambition aspires and his low arts lift him to a public station, he becomes a public nuisance or a public curse. When your conduct relative to the confiscation of British and refugee property; when the animated patronage you have given to those men, who basely deserted their posts in the hour of danger, and impiously warred against the liberty and happiness of a country, to which they owed their support and existence, and which you are bound to protect by the sacred ties of indispensable duty; when the violation of your honour *publicly* pledged and low cunning displayed in prosecuting your favourite schemes; when all these deformities are crouded into *one* piece, I believe I shall not be thought uncharitable in declaring, that instead of being placed in the senate house with the fathers of our country, *it* ought to be carried at the public expence from election to election as a *negative* instruction to the people in the choice of their representatives.

The same motives which induced you to advocate with such intemperate zeal the cause of the tories, and our refugee and British enemies, gave birth to your hatred to the member from the city of Annapolis. Entertaining a just abhorrence for those reptiles, and actuated by a sense of duty to his country, he always *strenuously* opposed your ruinous propositions, which tended to shield their property from confiscation and themselves from punishment. Dull as you are upon most occasions, you had sufficient discernment to discover, that whilst he enjoyed the confidence of his countrymen your efforts to serve your *virtuous* friends would be ineffectual, and consequently his ruin became the first object of your attention. He stood between you and the completion of your favourite plans, and you were reduced to the necessity of either resigning all hopes of success, or effecting his distruction. You *piously* resolved to spare no pains to rob him of his good name, nor did the resolution cost you *a single* pang. You commenced this *honest* business by disseminating private slanders, *and* dispersing abusive manuscripts under the *signatures* of *A. B.* and *A Planter*. In the first instance you had the affiance of all the knaves in the state; in the second, you laid the inimitable Bolingbroke under contribution, and so tortured the sublimest sentiments, that you made them minister to the most envenomed malice. A reader must have been ignorant indeed, who could not detect so glaring a plagiarism, for "when a poor thief appears in rich garments it is easy to discover they are none of his own." Had not your passions triumphed over your cunning, you would not have forsaken the dirty and crooked paths of private calumny, and *rashly* ventured your detested views in the face of day. The mode you were pursuing might in time have effected your purpose, for there is no character however virtuous and dignified, but may fall a sacrifice to the masked and unremitted attacks of slanderous tales; "gutta cavat lapidem, non vi, sed sæpè cadendo."

At the first blush, a person unacquainted with all the circumstances of the case, might impute this conduct to the sudden impulse of generosity, but a knowledge of the man convinces me, that he never felt the influence of so worthy a sentiment. You were averse to this mode of attack, because truth was not your object. The unhallowed rites of falshood and the horrid incantations of private slander were best adapted for the sacrifice of an innocent victim. It was the strictures of Auditor and Censor which forced you into this trial, and in submitting your accusations to a full and impartial discussion, you were an unwilling instrument in putting the reputation of your enemy above the reach of calumny, and heaping infamy and disgrace on yourself. It is to be wished for the honour of human nature, that you had evinced some small regard for the public in conducting this prosecution; if professions are to be admitted as testimony, you have proved to demonstration that love of country was the primum mobile of your actions; but it is a little unfortunate for you, that the whole tenor of your conduct gave the direct lie to your assertions, and that every person who attended the trial pronounced your prosecution the offspring of malice and resentment. Come forward, thou *virtuous* champion of thy country, and answer these queries to the public. Why did your cheek turn pale with anger, and your lips quiver with resentment, and why was your tongue wanton in personal invectives during this business? Why did you *industriously* sift out from the evidence every circumstance which led even to the *implication* of guilt, and pass over in silence or suppress those which tended to exculpate? Did you not declare, that if the member from the city had not been appointed to congress you never should have instituted the enquiry into his past conduct? Whilst a member of the house of delegates he had equal power as if in congress, to injure *that* country, whose virtuous advocate you pretend to be; why *then*, if the public good was your object, did you confine your views merely to prevent his taking a seat in congress? How, Sir, can you reconcile this to your *immaculate* patriotism? Why did you waste the midnight lamp in vamping up vague and unjust accusations, extracted from news-papers, and like another *Lucius Apuleius* put your invention to the rack to crush another *Camillus*? We read your answer in your cheek, pale with conscious guilt. You know, Sir, you was an accuser, a *false*, *base*, and *malicious* accuser; and the reflection that you *wantonly* laboured to ruin a fellow creature will plant thorns under your pillow, if you have virtue enough to feel compunction. You will not only have the punishment of your conscience to struggle with; the detestation of the virtuous part of the community will attend you through life, and all the roses fortune can scatter in your passage will not make "your paths the paths of peace."

You affect in vain to treat with indifference the event of the trial; a vote of innocence, by the unanimous suffrages of the immediate representatives of a free people, will weigh down all the calumnies, falshoods, and slanders, ingenious cunning can forge, or malice scatter. I view your colleague in as criminal a light as yourself, and your coadjutor through the whole of this malicious transaction, but his *insignificance* attracts no punishment but *contempt*.

I have not addressed you as a general, because although you purchased the title by a few months service, I think you have forfeited it by years of inglorious ease; if you are so *smit* with the charms of military glory as to be enamoured of its shadow, I will not administer the rattle; nor shall I apologize to you for any part of this address; I have nothing to fear from your resentment, and you have no claim to common respect. Every informed and impartial reader will think you have been treated with too much lenity, and that no expressions can be too *strong* to convey a just abhorrence of your conduct, nor any colours too *deep* to do justice to the deformity of your character.

A WHIG.

Baltimore-town, February 14, 1782.

Mr. Printer,

BY accident, I the other day saw Mr. Homespun's criticisms in your paper of the 31st of January, on the writings of the Republican. Such squibs are always short lived: they never survive the hour, which, by thrusting them under the nose of the public, bestows on them a momentary unnatural importance. I will not by further remarks give it a second existence. It is now more than a month since it expired—I will not disturb the ashes of the dead—Let it repose in oblivion.

A REPUBLICAN.

March 1, 1782.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, dated January 19, 1782.

"AS soon as Monsr. de Grasse returned from America he resolved an attempt on St. Kitts. On the 10th inst. he appeared off that island, and on the 11th he landed his troops at Basseterre without opposition, and took immediate possession of all the island, except the strong fortress of Brimstone Hill. All the shipping in the road fell a sacrifice, except a few which escaped and came down here. The French have made intrenchments very nigh the hill; and it it is said they have thrown some shells into the fortifications. If that is the case it must soon fall, as admiral Hood is not strong enough to give the besieged any assistance."

St. Thomas, January 22, 1782.

"The siege of St. Kitts is now going on. Last Friday four bomb batteries were completed for twenty mortars each, and one shell was seen to fall over the hill. A few weeks I expect will reduce it, though admiral Hood has sent word he will go to its relief."

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated Jan. 8, 1782.

"The late success of the combined arms in Virginia, has afforded a general satisfaction to the people of this kingdom, who seem heartily disposed to be our friends. The grand fleet put to sea a few days past, consisting of 44 sail of the line and a number of transports with troops on board: their destination is not known, but supposed to be for the Havanna. The Courier de la Europe, containing the king's speech, and debates of parliament, is here, and after lamenting their late bad success in Virginia, strongly recommend a prosecution of the war, which motion was carried by a large majority, and the supplies voted for the ensuing campaign. It therefore does not appear that we shall have a peace this year. It is reported that an embarkation of 6000 Hanoverian troops is to take place for America, to be there at the opening of the ensuing campaign.

"The siege of fort St. Philip continues to be carried on with great vigour. By the latest accounts from that place we have good grounds to believe, that the garrison will not hold out many weeks longer."

Extract of another letter from Cadix, dated Jan. 7.

"We just hear that count de Guichen, who sailed from Brest on the 11th ult. with 19 sail of the line, has had an engagement with the British admiral Kempenfeldt. The issue is not as yet known, but if it is true, as is said, that the English had no more than 13 ships, we make no doubt but the advantage has been on the side of our allies."

We have great reason to believe that an action has lately happened in the West Indies between the French and British fleets. A schooner from St. Thomas's, which she left on the 30th of January, brings an account, that a small vessel arrived there on that day from St. Christopher's, the people of which report, that the two fleets were seen engaged, but the event was not known. What seems to confirm this news, is the probability of the British fleet attempting the relief of St. Christopher's, the principal fortress of which was at that

time closely invested by the French army, while the fleet lay off, in order to cover their operations, and we conclude the action must have happened near that island.

We hear that lieut. gen. Burgoyne has been lately exchanged, and that brig. gen. Moultrie, col Pinckney, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 12 captains, 11 subalterns, and 466 rank and file (the whole equal to more than 2000 men) are received for him.

No less than 11,000 British prisoners are at this time cantoned in different parts of the United States; and it is said the enemy have few or none in the military line to exchange for them.

We hear from New-York, that many of our unfortunate prisoners on board the prison ships in the East River have perished during the late extreme cold weather, for the want of fuel and other necessaries

In the course of last week, near 20 of the enemy, (mostly of the provincial corps) came over to our people at the different posts of the lines. The contagion was so epidemic, that the officers on Staten-Island were obliged to patrole themselves, to prevent a total dissolution of the corps.

ANNAPOLIS, *March 7.*

"On Saturday last departed this life, at his seat on the head of Severn, Mr. Denton Hammond, a gentleman whose amiable, virtuous, and benevolent disposition, justly endeared him to all ranks of people, and whose death is universally regretted."

By his EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;

General and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is good reason to believe that there are many deserters from the continental army, who from a conviction of their errors, and from finding themselves deluded by false promises, would willingly return to their colours, were they not apprehensive of that punishment which is justly due to their crimes. I herefore, from motives of humanity, and in order to give all such an opportunity of returning to the service of their country, I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering free pardon to all deserters, as well those who may have joined the enemy as others, who shall deliver themselves up to any continental officer, on or before the first day of June next.

But I think it necessary at the same time to declare that all those who neglect to embrace the terms now offered and are hereafter apprehended, may expect the most exemplary punishment.

Given at head-quarters in Philadelphia, this 28th day of February, 1782.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By his excellency's command,

TENCH TILGHMAN, A. D. C.

The printers in the different states are requested to publish the above.

Annapolis, February 28, 1782.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Tuesday the 26th of March next,

THAT commodious dwelling house and lot standing on Church street, at present in the tenure of Mr. William Whetcroft. Also the dwelling house and lot adjoining the above, at present under rent to Mr. Thomas Pryce; the situation of the houses and lots standing on the main street and opposite the coffee-house need no further description. Those who incline to purchase, may at any time before the day of sale be informed of the terms by applying to col. James Tootell, or capt. Maybury. A good title in fee simple will be given the purchasers, by

DAVID LONG.
THOMAS SUDLER.

N. B. A very likely negro boy, 14 years old, to be sold for specie, tobacco, or red money. Enquire of the printer.

Anne-Arundel county, March 4, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 23d instant, will be sold to the highest bidder, the effects of William Iiams, son of George, deceased, at his late dwelling house, several country born negroes, consisting of men, boys, and girls, houshold furniture, stock of several kinds, and plantation utensils, for tobacco or money of any kind at its passing value. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, at which time all persons that have claims against the said deceased's estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved and passed by the commissary, as they may be paid, by

JOHN IIAMS, administrator.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office. 2

Strawberry-hill, March 5, 1782.

To be sold, or hired out (for cash or tobacco) to cover this season, in high order, and perfectly sound,

THE well known high bred bay horse CARELESS, he was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was the dam of col. Hopper's Paco'et.

Also to be sold, sundry full blooded mares in foal, colts, fillies of various ages, and an elegant well matched pair for the chariot or phaeton, they were got by a coach horse out of a blooded mare, are full fifteen hands high, well broke, young, unblemished, and very powerful. Credit will be given, on bond with security, if required, by

tf RICHARD SPRIGG.

To be let, and may be entered on immediately, a valuable farm on Elk-Ridge, about ten miles from Baltimore-town; there are fifty-two bushels of wheat now sowed on it, under a very good fence, and an overshot mill, that with some small repairs, and proper management, would be very profitable.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

Will be sold, on the 10th of March, at Huntingtown, in Calvert county, for ready specie, or crop tobacco, for which twelve months credit will be allowed, on the purchaser's giving bond with indisputable security,

THE covering horse JOHN WILKES, now in high order for covering, rising 7 years old, 16 hands high. John Wilkes was got by an imported hunter, out of an imported coach mare, his colts are large, active, and promising saddle horses. At the same time and place, will be sold, if not sooner disposed of, an elegant saddle horse, near 15 hands high, 5 years old next May, upon the same terms, by

SAMUEL WHEELER.

Annapolis, March 6, 1782.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public generally, and his old customers particularly, that he has again opened tavern in this city, in the house lately occupied by Mr. George Mann on the dock, and solicits their custom. He also intends to procure proper and convenient vessels for the purpose of ferrying to Kent-island, Rock-Hall, &c. w6

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

Maryland, Intendant's office, March 1, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to this state for monies advanced for carrying on manufactures and not accounted for, or on any other contract, or for the collection of any branch of the revenue, are desired without loss of time to settle their accounts and discharge the balances that may be due, otherwise suits will be commenced against those who neglect to comply with this requisition.

All persons having claims against the state on certificates, unsettled accounts, or otherwise, are requested to bring them in to be adjusted. Officers who have received money from the executive for the recruiting service, and with which they are charged on the auditor's books, are desired to settle their accounts.

DANIEL of ST. THOMAS JENIFER, intendant.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Urquhart, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring their accounts legally proved, as they may be settled, by

HUGH LYON, for
JANE URQUHART, executrix.

March 4, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Carey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, or at farthest on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence will not be given; and all those who may have just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

RICHARD GRAY, administrator with will annexed of James Carey.

To be LET in Annapolis,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by Richard Lee, Esquire. Enquire of the printer. 3

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Allein, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to make payment, and all those that have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, as they my be paid, by

WILLIAM ALLEIN, executor.

Anne-Arundel county, March 6, 1782.

WHEREAS Ariana, the wife of me the subscriber, having without any reasonable cause, eloped from my bed and board, and otherwise demeaned herself very indiscreetly; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof. w3

EDMOND WEYMAN, sen.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF TOBACCO REWARD.

Prince-William, February 27, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Prince-William county, in the state of Virginia, BOB, a negro man slave, about five feet high, well made, has a large dent in one of his cheeks, and is remarkably fond of playing on the fiddle. The subscriber heard of his being at Patuxent, in Maryland, soon after he ran away, and has good reason to believe he was taken from thence to the eastern shore of Maryland by a certain James Davis. Whoever apprehends and secures the said slave, so that the subscriber shall get him into his possession, shall receive the above mentioned reward.

JOHN HAMMITT.

January 23, 1782.

THIS is to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly for an act to have a deed recorded from Sarah Gassaway, and Thomas Gassaway, executrix and executor of capt. John Gassaway, deceased, to William Chapman, for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying in Anne-Arundel county.

5 WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Stafford county, Virginia, December 11, 1781.

To be sold, for specie or tobacco,

THE beautiful high bred horse TAMERLANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 3 inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unexceptionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gentleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time for payment will be given, if required.

W. BRENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that ran at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in speed.

Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 20, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Watkins, sen. late of this county, deceased, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscriber, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be adjusted and settled.

Also will be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th of March ensuing, at Thomas Philpot's, living near Jonathan Rawlings, for specie or the new bills of credit at the exchange at the time of payment, four likely country born negroes, among which are a valuable breeding wench, two boys, one about 15 years old, and the other 12, likewise a negro girl about 6 years old. And at the same time will be sold, sundry horses, cattle, ane sheep. Two years credit will be given, on giving bond and approved security. w3

2 JOHN WATKINS, executor of John Watkins, deceased.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act to quietly possess him of the whole tract of land called St. John's, with addition, near St. Mary's church, lately bought as confiscated property, lying in Snow-hill manor; part of said land was formerly called St. Barry's; which, within eight years past, I bought as proprietor's property.

2 JOHN MACKALL.

Annapolis, February 21, 1782.

GEORGE MANN begs leave to inform the public, and particularly those gentlemen who have favoured him with their custom, that he has removed from the house he lately occupied on the dock, to the Indian king in Church street, lately kept by Mr. M'Hard. He solicits a continuance of his customers, and assures the public, that he will endeavour to deserve their favour. 2

TAKEN up as a stray, by Robert Timms, in St. Mary's county a bright bay mare, about 3 years old last spring, 13½ hands high, branded on the near buttock but not perceptible, a small blaze in her face, snip on her nose, off hind foot white, sway backed, docked, and unbroke. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 2

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